

# Working With GALs and Parenting Evaluators:

## Tips for Parents in Family Law Cases

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### Introduction

If you're involved in a divorce, paternity or nonparental custody case where the other parent disagrees with you, the court may appoint a Guardian ad Litem (GAL) or Parenting Evaluator. A GAL may be an attorney, social worker, or psychologist, or community volunteer (Court Appointed Special Advocate or CASA). In some cases, the court may appoint a parenting evaluator instead of a GAL. Whether a GAL or an evaluator is appointed will depend on the financial resources of the parents, the lower-fee or free GAL/evaluation resources in your county, and sometimes the specific issues in your case. In some counties, for example, a Family Court Services social worker may be appointed to your case as a parenting evaluator. Or the evaluator may be a psychologist or psychiatrist in private practice.

GALs and private parenting evaluators generally charge per-hour for their time. The court may order one or both parties to pay those fees. If both parents are low-income, the court can order the county to pay for the GAL. A CASA GAL is a volunteer. The CASA program doesn't charge parties for that GAL's time. Family Court Services charges a sliding-scale fee to both parents, depending on each parent's individual income. Regardless of how or whether the GAL or evaluator is paid, a GAL's job is to represent or investigate your children's interests in the court case. A GAL is appointed to represent your child's best interests, and to advocate for those best

interests to the court. The GAL should be served with all legal papers and hearing notices, and generally must appear at those hearings. The GAL doesn't represent you or the other parent. A parenting evaluator does an investigation of each parent and the children to find out what's in the children's best interests and makes a recommendation to the court, but is less involved in the case. An evaluator doesn't actually represent your child's interests.

Despite their differences, both a GAL and a Parenting Evaluator will make recommendations to the court about which parent should have custody, how much visitation the other parent should have, and whether either parent should be ordered to do other things (such as drug treatment) in order to be able to spend time with the children.

This publication is for people who already have a GAL or parenting evaluator assigned to their cases. If you'd like to know more about GALs and evaluators, including more about the differences between their roles, the rules that govern them, and how to get a GAL or an evaluator appointed to your case, please see the "[How to Request a GAL for Dissolution Cases](#)" publication found on the Washington LawHelp web site: [www.washingtonlawhelp.org](http://www.washingtonlawhelp.org).

The GAL/Evaluator's investigation and report are very important. What they recommend is often what the court will do. You may feel that the investigation is intrusive. You may feel that it's unfair for someone to evaluate your parenting skills at

a time when your family is going through the trauma of separation (or domestic violence). You may feel that the GAL/evaluator doesn't understand what it's like to have limited financial resources. The person on your case won't have time to really get to know your family, but must draw conclusions based on his/her own impression and the opinions of others. However, especially if you're representing yourself and/or can't afford to hire experts to present evidence in your case, the GAL or parenting evaluator's report can be an opportunity to have information that you believe important considered seriously by the court. Participating in the evaluation is extremely important.

Although every GAL and Evaluator is different, this publication suggests some things you can do to increase the chance of getting a positive evaluation. It may be difficult or impossible for you to follow all of these suggestions, but being aware of these expectations can help you prepare for this experience. In the following section, the title "GAL" and "evaluator" refer to whoever's been appointed to your case to investigate the parenting situation.

◆ GUARDIAN AD LITEMS ARE NOW "MANDATED REPORTERS"

Effective July 26, 2009, state law requires a guardian ad litem to report a family to law enforcement or to CPS when the GAL has a reason to believe that a child in a family the GAL is investigating has been abused or neglected.

## How can I make a "good impression?"

- **Try to be prompt and provide responsive follow-through.** Keep your appointments and be on time. If you must cancel, call the evaluator/GAL as soon as possible to let him/her know and explain why you have to reschedule. Return calls and paperwork promptly.
- **Put on a calm front, even if you're nervous inside.** In the interview and during every phone call with the evaluator, try to be polite and calm. You may ask questions and disagree with your evaluator if necessary, but try not to lose your temper, even if you think the evaluator is rude to you. Because the GAL won't have much time to get to know you, the GAL may form an opinion of you based upon the times s/he speaks with you.
- **Don't "attack" or badmouth the other parent or others.** You should let the GAL/evaluator know about the other parent's problems, particularly those things that may cause (or have caused) harm to the children, such as domestic violence against you, or abuse of the children.
  - Simply state your concerns about the other parent as calmly and reasonably as possible without attacking the other parent personally.
  - Provide the evaluator with any written evidence you may have. Example: police reports, Protection Orders, etc.
  - Provide the evaluator with names and current contact information for witnesses with direct knowledge about your strengths and about the other parent's problems. Make sure these witnesses know that the

evaluator may contact them and will agree to talk about your situation.

- Collect written statements from your witnesses if requested. Encourage your witnesses to be cooperative with the GAL/evaluator on your case.
- **Focus on what's good for the children.** Remember: the evaluator/GAL's job is to find out what's in the best interests of the children – not what's in your or the other parent's best interest.
- **If you don't understand, ask.** If you don't understand something in the evaluation process, ask for help. If there's a questionnaire you must fill out and you're having trouble, ask your community advocate, lawyer, friend or relative to help you. If the evaluator tells you to do something, or asks you a question you don't understand, ask the evaluator to explain.
- **Have an appropriate amount of contact with the GAL or evaluator:** The GAL or evaluator is assigned to your case, and you're entitled to call him/her with questions or new information. Be careful not to overwhelm the GAL by calling every day, or by stopping by his/her office without an appointment. The evaluator or GAL will take every contact with you into consideration when writing his/her report. Be responsive and responsible, but also try to be respectful of the GAL's time. This may encourage the GAL to be respectful of your time as well.

What can I do to address issues that may be important to the GAL or the court?

- **Accept responsibility for your own problems and admit your mistakes.** It's usually a good idea to admit any problems that you have up front. In most cases, the evaluator will find out about them anyway. (The other parent probably knows what they are!)
- **Take advantage of parenting resources and get help for yourself.** Often, the evaluator will recommend parenting classes for one or both parents. Get a head start by signing up for classes on your own. There may be free or low cost classes available. For other suggestions, ask the evaluator. Many parents find that getting counseling for themselves and their children is very helpful during a stressful family law case, especially if the children have witnessed domestic violence or have been abused. Ask your evaluator about organizations that provide counseling.
- **If you have a mental illness, work to stabilize your condition and try to keep it stable.** The fact that you have a mental illness doesn't automatically mean that the court will take your children away. However, you should try to keep your illness stable to show you'll be able to provide consistent safe parenting for your children. If you've been prescribed medication, take it regularly and attend any counseling that's been recommended for you. If you have a doctor, counselor or advocate who can explain your illness to the evaluator and say good things about your stability and parenting skills, have that person contact the evaluator.

- **Try to maintain stable housing if possible.** If you move around frequently, it may look like you can't offer a stable home to the children. (Unless you're moving to avoid domestic violence, in which case you should explain that to the evaluator). Of course, sometimes you need to move due to financial or other problems. If so, do what you can to help the children cope with the move, such as taking them to counseling or getting their teachers to help prepare them for a new school.
- **Make sure your children are up-to-date on medical care.** If you don't have health insurance, you may be able to get Medicaid for your children or the Basic Health Plan at a reduced cost. Call 1-800-826-2444 for information about Basic Health. Contact your local DSHS office about Medicaid.
- **If you're able, try to participate in the children's school.** Make every effort to get your child to school regularly and on time. Also, try to participate in the children's school events. If possible, attend field trips or other events, and make sure you go to parent-teacher conferences. If you're limited English speaking, you have the right to ask the school to provide an interpreter so that you may effectively attend teacher-parent conferences and other school events.
- **Be careful about new relationships.** Try to be cautious if entering a new romantic relationship. This might seem strange or unreasonable. However, when you're in a parenting evaluation in family court, your life is under a microscope. Any problems that your new boyfriend/girlfriend has will be

viewed as a reflection on you, especially if it could somehow impact the children.

### **Follow the Rules**

- **Be consistent in visiting with the children.** If the children don't live with you but you have visits with them, go to the visits consistently – even if the visits are supervised and you don't like that. Be on time for picking them up and dropping them off. Don't miss a visit unless absolutely necessary. Supervised visits can be expensive, but try to find a way (examples: gather resources, borrow money from family, ask for a child support credit, or try to find a neutral person to supervise who won't charge you for it) to pay for them. This will show your concern for your children to the court, and more importantly, to your children.
- **Don't deny the other parent court-ordered visitation without a very good reason.** If the children live with you and the other parent has visits under a court order, you should let the other parent visit unless you have a very good reason that you haven't told the court about before. If you must cancel a visit because of an emergency (example: the child is too sick to go), let the other parent know as soon as possible and offer to arrange a make-up visit. If you cancel the other parent's visit because you believe the child won't be safe (example: the other parent shows up and smells like s/he's been drinking), then make a motion in court, or try to get an emergency ex parte order allowing the change, as soon as possible to try to change the visitation schedule or parenting plan legally. Don't take matters into your own hands if you can avoid doing so.

- **Follow the court's orders.** The court may have ordered you to get a drug/alcohol evaluation, to attend a parenting class, to get batterer's treatment, etc. Do what the court orders as soon as possible, even if the other parent isn't obeying the order. Be persistent: It might take several weeks to get an appointment. Even if you think you don't have the problem the other parent is claiming, get any evaluations that the court order recommends. This part of the process can be frustrating, especially when you've been ordered to do several different things. However, if you have a problem, such as substance abuse, that the court might think interferes with your parenting, an evaluation or treatment is your chance to address it before the court makes a final custody decision. If you don't have the problem that the court has ordered evaluated, then you can use the information you get from the evaluation to prove it. In addition, the court and the GAL/evaluator expect you to obey its orders and are likely to draw a negative conclusion about you if you don't.
- **Gather Your Evidence:**
  - **Be active.** Don't rely on the evaluator to gather information that helps you. Do what you can to get that information to the evaluator.
  - **Gather witnesses.** As soon as possible after you find out who the evaluator/GAL is, give the evaluator a written list of names, addresses and telephone numbers of everyone with helpful information about you as a parent (or about the other parent's problems). These are your "witnesses." The best witnesses

are "professionals" or "neutral" people such as teachers, counselors, doctors, daycare providers, landlords, etc. Also helpful are friends, neighbors and family members. Some evaluators won't contact witnesses who aren't involved with you or your family on a professional basis. Make sure you let your witnesses know that the GAL or evaluator might be contacting them. Make sure this is okay with your witnesses. Explain to your witnesses that they must return the GAL/evaluator's phone calls promptly. (The evaluator may not have the time to try to call multiple times.) If the evaluator doesn't contact a witness you think has important things to say, ask the witness to write a declaration, letter or statement that describes you as a parent, about the other parent's problems, or about the children. Give a copy to the evaluator and a copy to the other parent or parent's attorney, file a copy with the original with the court, and keep a copy with your records. Keep in mind: under the law, both parents are allowed to look at the evaluator's file. If you have a reason that you don't want the other parent to know the name or address of one of your witnesses, you must blank out that information on the other party's copy of anything that you send to the evaluator. An evaluator might overlook safety and confidentiality for you and others. It's up to you to bring

these issues to the evaluator's attention.

- Gather records. Gather as much written evidence as you can to show that you're a good parent, or to support your claims about the other parent's abusive conduct or other problems. The evaluator won't do this for you! Keep in mind: the other parent and his/her attorney will have access to all or most of the information you give to the evaluator.

Some documents that can be helpful to prove the other parent's abusive conduct/substance abuse/violence:

- criminal records
- police reports
- medical records (yours, even if you didn't tell the doctor that the other parent caused the injuries; also the children's, if related to abuse)
- sex offender treatment records for the other parent
- protection orders, no contact orders, including the petition for protection order and any declarations you used to get the order (even if the orders have expired)
- protection orders or other family law records about the other parent abusing another

spouse/partner or other children

- pictures of you or the children with bruises or injuries
- letters of apology or hate letters written to you by the other parent

**Some documents that can be helpful regarding your parenting of the children:**

- school attendance records and grades; daycare records showing you picked up or dropped off the children
- medical records showing that you took the children for medical care
- certificates from parenting classes, etc.
- declarations from teachers, counselors, daycare providers, baby-sitters, coworkers, doctors, neighbors, friends or relatives about your parenting skills

- Help the evaluator understand you. Some evaluators have little experience with people who are different from them. If you're a refugee or immigrant, a person of color, or you're culturally or religiously very different from the average white American, the evaluator may not understand your culture. If possible, look for someone from your community or church to speak with the evaluator and explain some of the cultural dynamics the evaluator may not understand. For example, if it's

common in your culture for parents to allow children to stay for extended periods of time with grandparents and other relatives, ask someone from your community to talk with the evaluator about that. Professionals (such as community advocates, teachers, etc.) make the best witnesses, but even a neighbor or friend could help.

## How do I prepare for the interview?

- Ask for an interpreter (if needed). You or a friend can contact the evaluator several days before the interview to ask the evaluator/GAL to get an interpreter for you. You shouldn't have to pay for an ASL (sign language) interpreter. If you have trouble speaking English, you may need to pay for your language interpreter if you can afford it. (Interpreters charge between \$25 and \$70 per hour.) If the evaluator won't provide an interpreter, you may need to make a motion in court to ask for an interpreter to be appointed for you for free during the interviews. The court may or may not agree to pay for a language interpreter. If your request is refused, contact the CLEAR line at 1-888-201-1014.
- Appearance is important. Sometimes the evaluator will want to interview you and the children at your home. Make sure it's clean. Also, if the evaluator will see your car, clean it up too. The evaluator may look to see if the children have a bed to sleep in, toys and books, and clean clothes. Although this may seem invasive, it's important in the evaluation process.
- Your actions as well as your words will be noticed and observed. During an interview where the children are present,

the evaluator will be looking at how you interact with the children as well as what you have to say. Evaluators are frequently impressed by discipline that focuses on setting limits, withholding privileges and doesn't involve spanking, harsh words or threats. The evaluator will be observing your interaction with your children during the interview. The children shouldn't be running wild around the house while you're talking with the evaluator. If you need to, take time out to discipline them. You need to be in charge. Evaluators also look to see if the children seem comfortable with you.

- Don't coach the children. The evaluator will probably interview your children alone, if they're old enough. Don't ever tell the children what to say if the evaluator questions them. And don't ever give your children any detail about the court proceedings or the allegations that the parents are making against one another. However, you should let the children know that it's okay to speak with the evaluator and that the evaluator might ask them some questions.

## What should I do after the interview?

- Keep in touch with the evaluator. Check in once every two weeks or so. Ask if the evaluator has had trouble contacting your witnesses, and whether s/he's received any written information you sent.
- Ask for a copy of the report. Sometimes the evaluator/GAL won't finish the report early and will have it waiting for you when you go to your next court hearing. You can ask to get a copy of the report as far in advance of the next court hearing as possible. Offer to go

pick it up if necessary. The earlier you get the report, the more time you'll have to prepare a response for the court hearing and bring other evidence to court if necessary. If you receive the report in advance of a hearing, try to respond to the report in writing if there are things you believe the evaluator made mistakes about. Your response will usually be in the form of a Declaration from you explaining what you disagree with, and pointing out any discrepancies in the report. Any written response from you must be provided to all parties, the GAL, and the court (including a "working papers" copy for the judge of commissioner) in advance of the hearing. The GAL is required to provide the report at least 60 days before trial.

For temporary orders hearings, a Family Court Services report is often submitted the day of the hearing. Ask the court for more time to read the report if necessary. If you feel you need to explain or clarify

anything in the report to the Judge, explain that you need to do that. If your report is submitted with a motion, or with papers in advance of a hearing, be prepared to point out anything you think is incorrect about the report, or to emphasize the recommendations you agree with. Until the recommendations in a report have been entered by the court in the form of an order, they aren't official. They're just recommendations.

- How to deal with a negative report. Under the law, GALs must undergo certain training and meet certain qualifications. The person's professional association may also have requirements that s/he must follow. If you think that the GAL or evaluator hasn't acted appropriately in your case, or if the report isn't positive for you, call the Legal Voice (206) 621-7691 or (206) 521-4317 TTY for more information. Men as well as women may seek information from the Legal Voice.

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